# LOUISIANA RECONSTRUCTION.

Debate in the Senate on the Bill to Reorganize Louisiana.

## VIEWS OF THE LEADING SENATORS.

Morton in Favor of the Kellogg Government, Carpenter of the McEnery and Conkling of Neither.

THE DANGER OF CIVIL WAR.

Urgent Necessity for Legislation in the Case and a Solution of the Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1873.

The Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing the memorial of Allen Rutherford and J. J. Hasler, of

New York, asking recognition by Congress as the first to organize volunteers for the defence of the Union against the rebellion. Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., presented the credentials of R.

J. Oglesby, Senator elect from Illinois.

The calendar being the regular order Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., moved to lay the calendar on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee

on Privileges and Elections, providing for

A NEW ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

It was absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted upon in order to avert the bloodshed, shown by the morning papers to be imminent in Louisiana.

Messrs. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, and Morron, (rep.) of Ind., also urged immediate action upon the bill, and it was taken up.

was taken up. Mr. Hill, (rep.) of Ga., offered a substitute embodying his views in favor of forming a Legislature out of the legally elected members of both the bodies now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing this new Legislature, so formed, to count the returns of the last election, and declare who are the legally elected

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill reported by the majority of the committee. The views of the committee, he said, were fully set forth in the majority report, and as this bill had been subject. bill had been submitted to persons representing all sides of the controversy he supposed that if such a bill were to be passed at all this one would be satisfactory in its details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan,

details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be a Senator elect from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself (McMillan) and Governor Warmoth, which was read at the desk, as follows:—

TELEGRAM FROM NEW ORLEANS.

"New ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1873.

"TO WM. I. McMillan and Governor H. Warmoth:—

"It is not true that country parishes are rapidly achnowledging their allegiance to the Kellogg government. The people in the country, like the people in the city, will never yield obedience to that government it can never collect taxes, and it can only be maintained by Goree; that force will have to be United States troops stationed in every parish to enforce the authority of his government. His government can only be sustained by an actual conquest of the people, and that by the kind of force which the people would submit to rather than have a militia."

militia."
This despatch was signed by a large number of citizens the according to McMillan, are leading men in the

a militia."

This despatch was signed by a large number of citizens who, according to McMillan, are leading men in the country parishes.

Mr. Morron, of Indiana, said it would be a vast national misfortune, and a great misfortune to Louisiana that this bill should pass. A small faction in that State having set up the so-called McEnery government, without a shadow of title under the law, was now endeavoring to stir up resistance to the actual government, the Kellogg government, resistance which must lead to McEnery, a so-called Governor, without any authority whatever was now doing all he could to destroy the cell-lency of the de facts government, and doing this as he (Morton) was advised at the instigation of persons now in Washington. To make good this charge Mr. Morton read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning. But McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this last proclamation they would be mere rioters, and, on refusing to disperse, they would be liable to be shot. Telegrams had been received from Governor Kellogg says:—
"Governor Warmoth telegraphs, ureing collision. I don't think the opposition can get strength enough; they are fast tosing the confidence of the community. Their Legislature yesterday had no quorum."

In another telegram, dated on the 20th, Kellogg says:—
"Governor Warmoth has telegraphed McEnery as follows:—"If you are a government do something to show its now. Action! action!! action!!"

Mr. Tauseule, (rep.) of IL-1 an authorized by Governor Warmoth to say that both of those despatches stating that such despatches ever came from him are utterly faste.

Morrox—I have nothing to shay upon that question.

eriment of Louisiana.

Mr. Trunnay-May I ask the Senator (Mr. Morton)
whether I am right in supposing that the election returns that were made show that McEnery had a maority 'Mr. Morrox-The returns have never been canvassed
Mr. Morrox-The returns have never been canvassed
Mr. Morrox-The returns have never been canvassed
Mr. Morrox-The returns have had no morright to go
through them han two of these pages would have and
that the returns elected McEnery by some five thquand

Votes.

Mr. Thurran—If that be the fact that those returns show a majority for McEnery what does the Senator mean by calling his supporters a small naction?

Mr. Monton—I call his supporters now who are trying to force him into power a small faction. The great body of those who voted for him are not now supporting him, but are standing and looking on. I believe THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE in Louisiana are to-day desiring that the Kellogg government should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

ment should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

Mr. Sciunz, (iib.) of Mo., said that as Mr. Morton seemed so positive that those who opposed the Kellogg govern-ment were only a small faction, he would ask him to give the Senate some definite information on the subject; to state, for shatance, whether the people of Louisiana or a large majority of them were now paying taxes to the Kellogg covernment.

state, for anstance, whether the people of Lackets to the large majority of them were now paying taxes to the Kellogg government.

Mr. Morrow—The evidence that a large majority of that people generally are acquiescing in the Kellogg government is in the fact that they are actually submitting; that there is actual peace all over the State, and that up to this time no resistance has been offered to that government in any part of the State.

Mr. Schouz—It is not only passive submission that would be an indication of support, and I think active submission would go a great deal further to show that they are really inclined to stand by the Kellogg government, and in no way could it shew itself better than by the payment of taxes. It is for that reason that I put the question, whether the people of Louisiana are paying taxes to the Kellogg government, at the same time reminding him that Mr. Packard testified before the committee that if the people of that State would pay taxes at all they would rather pay them to the McEnery government than to the other, and Packard, being the United States Marshal, cannot be supposed to be on the McEnery side.

Mr. Morron—If I had time to read all that Marshal

States Marshal, cannot be supposed to be on the McEnery
Mr. Mornom—If I had time to read all that Marshal
Packard said, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz)
Would not have-occasion to say a word about his testimony in regard to the payment of taxes. This is not the
time for the collection of taxes, and it does not take very
much doubt upon the subject of anthority to collect taxes,
sort yery much encouragement to induce people not to pay
their taxes. This McEnery has issued a proclamation
calling upon his friends in Louisiana to pay no taxes,
and I believe that this is not the exact season for collecting taxes there; but if we refuse to set aside

\*\*HE KRILLOGG GOVERNMENT\*\*

and give it our support that government will go on and
collect the taxes without any trouble.

Mr. Caprenten, of Wisconsin, made an elaborate argument sustaining the majority report. Nobody could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise its high power of
quaranteeing to a State a republican form of government, and to refuse to act when the case demanded it
would be just as great a dereliction of duty as it would
be to interfere unwarrantably with a State government.

Me then reviewed at great length

\*\*THE HETORY OF SOTH THE SOCIALED GOVERNENTENTS

of Louisiana, and came to the conclusions presented in
the report of the Committee on Privileges and Election,
thus giving the McEnery government rests on Irsud and the
Kellogy on usurpation, and that it is the duty of Congress

for Louisiana, and came to the conclusions presented in
the report of the State a real republican government restmig on the will of the people.

In the course his remarks Mr. Carrenven drew the
hollowing picture of his remarks Mr. Carrenven drew
the besoke:—There is in the State of Louisiana, and
for several years has been, a most remarkable youn
man—a man of elegant presence and fascinating manner,
a man of very great acuteness and intellect, and a man of
whom in general it may be said that his intellectua

me. (Laughter.) My friend is
but let me sell him that App asytter politician;
but let me tell him that App asytter politician;
but let me tell him that the publicans have reached a
point where we must be home to the are inclined
to be so or not. Our interests comparing to be honest. It
is of no importance to us whether Louisians is republican
or democratic; but it is of the utmost importance that it
shall be either the one or the other, in accordance with
law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass if we stand by this Kellegr government. If this is to be done by the republican party in

the Senate this year I want to let the job of stumping Wisconsin next Pall to the honorable Senator from Indiana. (Laughter.) I don't want to face the honest people of Wisconsin with such a record. I do not want is go before these neople with the testimony of these Louisiana republicans themselves admitting their fraudin settling up this Kellogg government, and with our votes here sustaining this acknowledged fraud an usurpation-a usurpation finally executed and accouplished by the military force of the government of the United States. I cannot answer for the people of Indiana under those circumstances. I will leave them to be managed by the hosorable Senator from Indiana, and if he succeeds well with them I beg him to come over and help us in Wisconsin. We shall need his powerful sid to satisfy our unsophisticated people that such a thing is honest. (Laughter.) Mr. Garrarwan, in conclusion, argued that if Congress did not order a new election it was bound to succonsize the less fraudulent of the two.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, argued that there was nothing in the case to justify Congress in ordering a new election even if it had the power, and that the proper thing to do was to receguize the McEnery povernment, which congress had, of course, a right to do, notwithstitute might be contrary action of the President.

Mr. Wist, (Co.) of La., and he thought Mr. Hill's cabsitute might parties in Louisiana, and he moved to positive might be soon. The motion was lost, and Mr. Hill acceed the substitute until recess was taken.

Evening Session.

PRATT. (rep.) of Ind., called up the House bill rizing a certain award to the Vincennes University, authorizing a certain award to the Vincennes care
which was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. West addressed the Senate. The
suit of adopting Mr. Hill's proposition, he said, would be
to set up a democratic Legislature in Louisiana, and,
consequently, a democratic Governer. The Legislature
would be democratic not because a democratic majority
had been fairly elected, but because the Warmoth Returning Boards had fraudulently excluded the republican
candidates, while, on the other hand, the Lynch Board
had acted fairly.

proposed
THE MOST MUDDY SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY
yet offered. On the other hand, the measure reported by
the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections could be justified only by such necessity as had not
been showf to exist in Louisiana. He would not venture
to propose any remedy for the difficulties existing there,
nor would be vote for any measure which aid not offer
a better prospect of setting those difficulties than was
offered by either of the two, upon which he had commented.

# CONTINUED ON TEXTH PAGE.

### THE BROKEN JAW TRAGEDY.

The Inquest on the Body of Henry Jones-One of the Empanelled Juries Dismissed-A Lively Day in the Hicksville Hotel-The Testimony of a Committee of Doctors-Death Caused Fracture, Exhaustion, Poisonous Infiammation and Starvation.

There was, as anticipated, an exceedingly lively time yesterday at the inquest held at Hicksville, L. I., on the death of Henry Jones, the victim of the South Oyster Bay tragedy. The investigation into the particulars of the homicide was held in a second story room of the principal village hotel, within a few hundred paces of the disagreeable Long Island Railroad denot. A large number of the surrounding inhabitants, among whom were some curious specimens of human intelligence, had congregated in and around the hotel as early as ten o'clock A. M., and did not quit the scene nor relax their anxiety and intense interest during the whole proceedings of the day. Coroner Baylis arrived at a quarter past eleven o'clock, attended by his counsel, ex-Chancellor McCunn, a rustic-looking middle-aged gentleman, with much gravity and wit in his physique. The District At-torney of Queens county, Mr. Benjamin W. Down-ing, was present, and Messrs. Mott & Fleming appeared as counsel for the prisoner. The prisoner himself remained sitting silently by, with all the manifestations of indifference stamped upon his unwrinkled brow.
THE FIRST AND SECOND JURIES.

At eleven o'clock the following jurymen answered to their names:—Edgar Davis, Joseph McGringle, John T. Underhill, E.-H. de Langelittle, William Freytagh, Edmond Jarvis, Richard Lewis and John Colder. After the calling of the roll a lively discussion ensued as to the dismissal or continuance of the former jury empanelled by the Coroner At the desire of the District Attorney, on behalf of the Coroner, and as the last jury had not viewed the dead body, it was resolved that the views of the said jury on the ante-mortem examination should be taken. The following incomplete decision or verdict was then handed in by the foreman of the jury empanelled on the ante-mortem examina-tion:—

We, the ante-mortem jury, saw Henry Jones before he died, and we found him in a critical state, which he said was from wounds received at the hands of William Howard, and we (the jury) find the same.

THE DEAD MAN'S STORY.

The ante-mortem statement of Henry Jones was then submitted by the Coroner for the information of the second jury, of which the following is a copy:

The examination of Henry Jones, taken by and before me, Valentine Bayles, one of the Coroners of the said county, this 17th day of February, 1873, is as follows:—
That on the 8th day of February he went to the house of William Howard, in the town of Hempstead, in the said county, and drove into Howard's yard, tied his horse, went near to the barn where Howard then was, and requested him to pay a little bill due for the services of one of his children; Howard answered that he had nothing to do with him; I asked him when he could pay the money, and he then erdered me off the premises; he (Jones) then returned to his house, and while in the act of uniying his borse Howard came up behind him and struck him a very hard blow on the side of the face; I then said to him, "You are a very nice man;" he then said, "You drew a knile on me," and then struck me two more very hard blows on the side of the face and neck, which blows then and there received from him have said. Tou try hard blows on the side of the face and neck, which blows then and there received from him have caused the injury from which I am now suffering; I did not draw any knife, had none in my hand and had no such thoughts; had a small knife in my pocket.

HENRY X JONES, mark.

The District Attorney objected to counsel for the prisoner unless they acted through the Corener. This being agreed to the testimony of Dr. Webb was then taken.

Was their taken.

He said

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF HENRY JONES' DEATH

was the fractures received; the actual causes of his death
arose from these tractures from the condition of the man's
weakened constitution, the poisonous inflammatory excrescences of the wound being swallowed and absorbed
with the saliva, causing diarrhea and subsequently
death; he thought the case might have been called pyemia

thead Joseph.

OPINION OF ANOTHER DOCTOR.

Dr. George B. Richmond was next called on to give his opinion as to the cause of death.

give his opinion as to the cause of death.

He said he agreed entirely with Dr. Webb, except that the body seemed frained or all fluids and the blood vessels empty; the condition of the body indicated that death ensued from exhaustion as a consequence of the tractures; deceased had no inflammation either of the chest, bowels, lungs or liver; the fracture was on the transverse maxiliary bone, between the first and second; the ends of the bone were ununited and a collection of pus was found immediately under and communicating with the fracture to the amount of three ounces.

Dr. Hegeman, the next witness, read his notes on the ante-mortem examination, which showed that the wounds were not very carefully strapped:—

Strapped:—
The only ones spoken of being adhesive straps of sticking plaster and outer bindings of cloth; death, he thought, resulted primarily from the fracture and subsequently from pyemia and complete prostration on account of deceased being unable to take the requisite nourishment; he administered to him stimulants of various kinds, such as milk punch and rectified spirits of wine and brandy, chloride of botassium as a mouth wash, and put water, mixed with lodine and alcohol, on the cloths.

wine and brandy, chloride of botassium as a mouth wash, and put water, mixed with lodine and alcohol, on the cloths.

The testimony of Dr. George W. Bell followed, and was entirely in accordance with that of the preceding witnesses. He thought that death resulted from a prostration of the system, and said as a splinter in the finger may be sometimes the cause of death, so also may the fracture in a case like the present one.

THE LAST.

Dr. Henry L. Van Zandt said death was occasioned by exhaustion, followed by diarrheen and inability to take nourishment, primarily caused by the fracture. He gave the various symptoms of deceased during his fillness.

William Howard, the prisoner, then gave the words of Henry Jones, after being struck. They corroborated in all the respects the ante-mortem statement of the deceased.

After some further testimony of an unimportant kind from the last witness and the doctors indiscriminately and collectively, and a racy and curious tirade of elequent appeals from the counsel on both sides, interrupted in its warmest moment by an authoritative and sensible interposition from District Attorney Dewning, the Coroner finally declared the inquest adjourned until Wednesday, the 4th of March, when it would be resumed under similar circumstances at ten o'clock A. M. The restive crowd then thronged the stairway down to the hall and made the snow-stuffed air resound with their laughter, while the county officials, lawyers and reporters repaired to the miserable railrend depot, full of many curious thoughts about the Hicksville inquest and its interested personages.

#### WHY ADAM COULD NOT HAVE BEEN AN IRISHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In looking over the columns of the HEBALD of Tuesday, the 25th, my attention was attracted to a part where a person styling himself "A Reader" requests you to decide a wager by asking if Adam was an Irishman. The gentleman, so styling him-self, cannot be much of a reader, of the Herald at self, cannot be much of a reader, of the Herald at least, or he would know that you devote no part of it to betting correspondents. Permit me, therefore, to answer the gentleman, by informing him that I am certain Adam was not an Irishman, for this simple reason—that I never heard, and I would wager the gentleman that he never read of, an Irishman that lived with his wife after her fail. Therefore he must be some other countryman.

M. D,

## TOM SCOTT'S WRATH.

He Dismisses His Lobby at Trenton.

The Meanest Device Yet Attempted-Hiding Away the People's Railroad Bill-Hewitt on the Warpath-Secretary Babcook Won't Surrender the Bill, Though the Senate Calls for It-Jarrard Hides Again.

"Don't swap horses crossing a stream," was an old proverb which the sagacious Lincoln observed when urged to change generals at a critical period of the late war. Tom Scott does not see quite so New Jersey Legislature have so exasperated him that his better judgment gives place to a peevishwrath on some of his unlucky, though by no means derelict, lobbyists. No order ever issued by Superntendent of Police Kennedy was more categorical than the order from headquarters at Philadelphia on Wednesday, removing two of the oldest members of the "Third House" for alleged dereliction of duty. In the same order J. G. Stevens and R. F. Stockton were notified that the weighty interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad require that the lobby delegation must be reconstructed, as no more games of chance can be played in the business of egislation. Henceforward every general who loses a battle will be decapitated. The Legislature at Trenton must be kept in hand as adroitly as that at Harrisburg. This order explains the neryous movements of Stevens, alluded to in yesterday's HERALD. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company can afford to suffer a defeat, but the prestige of the Stevenses and the Stocktons as manipula tors of the Legislature must not be tarnished.

The galieries of the senate champer were crowded yesterday morning. The Committee on Railroads and Canals was expected to report Assembly bill No. 3—the great bone of contention. This committee consists of Hopkins, Jarrard and Edsall, three firm supporters of Tom Scott. Not a single triend of the people's railroad bill is on the committee. Business was rushed through rapidly. Here was a device of the enemy, thought every-one in the gallery as well as on the floor. Yet on inquiry it was ascertained that Hopkins, chairman of the committee, had gone home to attend the funeral of a relative; but where was Jarrard? He has gained for himself some reputation for hiding when public interests demand his presence, and the first thought in the minds of many Senators was that he was indulging his old propensity on this occasion. Only Edsail was present on the part of the committee, but Hewitt was determined that no snap game should be played. He arose and offered a resolution instructing the committee, or any member thereof present, to report Assembly bill No. 3 immediately. McPherson (Tom Scott's adjutant general) was on his feet in an instant. The resolution took him by surprise. He implored, protested, appealed, and was evidently in a state of distress for an argument. He insisted that it was unprecedented, unparliamentary, uncourteous and so on, to call for a report in the absence of the chairman of the committee. Sewell followed and adopted the same line of deience. Hewitt, Havens, Stone and Cutler enforced the resolution, which was finally amended by putting it in the form of a request, and it was adopted by the following vote (Edsail not voting):—Yeas—Baughart, Cornish, Cutler, Havens, Hendrickson, Hewitt, Stone, Taylor (President), Williams, Wood—10. Nays—Beesley, Irick, Lydecker, McPherson, NewKirk, Sewell, Sheppard—7. Immediately before the vote was taken the President announced that the bill was in the possession of Mr. Babcock, the Secretary, to whom it had been entrusted for safe keeping by the Chairman of the committee, and the Secretary did not feel justified in delivering it up to any one without an order irom said chairman. Edsail declared his willingness to report the bill forthwith in accordance with the request of the Senate, but the action of the Secretary was a clincher. It was a new system of tactics and twas successful. Sewell and McPherson walked over to Edsail and whis Hopkins was not in his seat, -neither was Jarrard Here was a device of the enemy, thought every wne

ing contest. He was muffled up, and he stole away; yet his movements in coming out and coming in were watched, though he knew it not.

It was stated by an officer of the senate that Jarrard had gone to Washington, but how much truth was in the statment may be gleaned from the fact that he turned up in the alternoon sossion, less than two hours after the adjournment for dinner. He was stowed away in a room in Trenton, and the Pennsylvanians, fearing another attack in the afternoon session, drew him from his hiding-place, for his vote was all important to them. Soon after the senate was called to order in the afternoon a communication from Mr. Babceck, the Secretary, was read, setting forth that a parcel was committed to his charge by Mr. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and as he did not know what the parcel contained he declined to deliver it up to any other member of the committee. The Scott men had been in council during the recess, and, after hatching the dilemma for two hours, this full-fiedged subterings was brought forth. As the Senate adjourned soon after for the week the people's Railroad bill cannot come up before Monday night. Tom Scott will have, therefore, ample time to consult with his henchmen and adopt a new line of defence. It would not be surprising if it were reported to the Senate that the bill was stolen.

The general railroad law, another excellent measure, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, after a few amendments. It was warmly supported by Canfield and Lee, while Ward, of Sussex, offered most of the amendments. The passage of this bill will be a great blow to the monopoly. Letson, who introduced Assembly bill No. 3, showed a weak vein during the debate, as if he were rejections of the success of the general railroad scheme. It cannot affect his bill in any sense.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lackawanna at Calcutta-Showing American Courtesy to the Nabobs. CALCUTTA, Jan. 10, 1873.

The United States steamer Lackawanna arrived at Calcutta December 21. Rear Admiral Jenkins December 1, transferring his flag from the Colorado. The Colorado, which sailed via Cape Town December 1, is expected to arrive in New York March 1.

The Lackawanna was well received by the Eng lish people at this favorite Eastern Oriental metropolis. Receptions have been held in her honor by the Viceroy and Governor General, civil and military authorities, and the residents gen-erally.

and military authorities, and the residents generally.

In the midst of these festivities the cholera broke out on the Lackswanna. The Admiral was obliged to sail immediately to sea. The Lackswanna left on the 6th, leaving several of her officers, who were on a tour to Lucknow, Delhi and the Himalayas.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the flagship Lackswanna:—Rear Admiral Jenkins, Captain Paul Shirley, Fleet Paymaster Stevenson, Fleet Engineer Fitch, Fleet Lieutenants Amory, Converse and Fisher; Fleet Surgeon Bloodgood, Surgeon Scofield, Passed Assistant Surgeon Tryon, Assistant Surgeon Black, Lleutenant Commander Kellogg, Lleutenants Schenck, Nichols, Tetten, Lisle, Selfridge and Fleld; Midshipmen Foster, Nator and McIntosh.

# Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 27, 1873. Lieutenant Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieuten-ant John R. Winn has been detached from the Ohio and ordered to the Wyoming. First Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, from special duty at the Treasury Department to the Wasp.

Major W. A. Rucker, paymaster, has been re-lieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and will report for duty in the Department of Columbia. Major P. S. Hall, paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to the Department of the East. The resignation of Major Edward Wright, paymaster, has been accepted, to take effect October 1 next.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to send 100 recruits to Austin, Texas, for assignment to the Fourth cavalry, and ninety to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the Sixth, cayairy

# A "CHRISTIAN" CONSTITUTION

Second and Last Day's Labor of the Religio-Political Convention.

TALK AND TRAVAIL.

Much Ado with Nothing Done.

### A SCEPTIC SPEAKS.

Onslaught of an Orator Upon Jews, Jesuits, Infidels, Atheists and Pagans Alike-Lady Jane Grey Resurrected.

The Religious Constitutional Convention reassembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock in the great hall of the Cooper Institute. Mr. Felix Brunot presided. About two hundred delegates were present, and a large number of curiosity seekers, whose conduct during the proceedings, expressive of approval or disapproval, showed a strong sentiment of seepticism and infidelity to exist among them. The session was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, and the resolutions read on the previous evening, after a brief discussion, were adopted without alteration. Professor Hays moved a resolution to the effect that all antagonistic opinions be excluded from expression in the Convention. Some remarks were made intended to reflect upon the proceedings of the body thus far, but they were speedily suppressed, and the resolution was lost.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The report of the General Secretary, Dr. McAllister, was then presented and adopted without debate. It is a lengthy document, containing more words than facts. It states in the commencement that the movement has met a success during the past year far. beyond its expectation. The Convention at Cincinnati served to call public attention much more fully and pointedly than ever before and created a wide demand for informa-tion. To meet this demand a weekly paper became necessary and was started last September (the Christian Weekly), and is on a good financial basis. Other documents were also needed, and the report of the Convention and several tracts on the subject were published in pamphlet form, and many thousands have een distributed. Several hundred public meetings have been held in the interest of the cause. Little. however, has been done to organize local auxiliary associations, only fitteen or twenty having been formed. The subject in agitation was now being discussed generally in the newspapers, and a reward of \$100 had been offered for the best tracts discussing the question. The great success of the present Convention was taken as an earnest of the success that awaited the movement during the coming year. The report concludes by naming the meeting:-First, organization as an imperative necessity; second, the circulating of petitions to third, many lecturers should take the field at once in behalf of the cause; fourth, liberal contributions

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE then presented its report, from which it appeared that 2,000 copies of the proceedings of the National Convention at Cincinnati had been published and distributed. The report of the Treasurer, which was incorporated in this document, showed re-ceipts during the year of \$4,046 and expenditures to the amount of \$4,002, leaving a balance of \$44. The committee recommended that this Convention should request the Constitutional Convention now in session in Philadelphia "to place suitable religious acknowledgments in the draft of the constitution to be submitted to the people of that State for their adoption, and that the delegates from Pennsylvania in this Convention be appointed to bear this request to that body. We also recommend that the Executive Committee to be appointed at this Convention be charged to present a similar request, on behalf of the National Association, to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio and to other similar conventions which may meet during the year."

The report contained a form of petition to Congress, which was objected to by several delegates, and accordingly referred back to the committee. It closes with a recommendation that the inevitable collection should be "taken up" for the benefit of the treasury of the National Association.

This significant language sent a shiver through the Convention.

WHERE THE LADIES STAND.

The following resolution was presented by a Mrs. to the amount of \$4,002, leaving a balance of \$44.

WHERE THE LADIES STAND.

The following resolution was presented by a Mrs.

impression on the masculine members of the Convention:

Resolved, That the cause for which this Convention has met is one that commends itself to the special sympathy and concern of the Christian women of our land, and they are confidently relied upon for their carnest cooperation in giving it final success.

THE SOCIAL SINS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mrs. JANE GREY SWISSHELM dresses in the style of the period in which her noble namesake lived, wearing black alpaca and velvet, with a white 'kerchief and a small'round bonnet. She carries a masculine umbrella. She is not now, as she may once have been once, in the bloomof her youth, and her speech, therefore, did not create much amazement, in which she declared that she could not understand why Congressmen should be attracted to the lobbying women at Washington, the hems of whose garments she herself would not touch. She dweit long and pathetically upon the heroism of her noble namesake. Lady Jane Grey, and herexample of strength of principle. The resolution was adopted with applause, and the Convention' then adjourned until the atternoon.

Afternoon Session.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon there was a somewhat larger gathering in the Cooper Institute hall than there had been in the morning. At hall-past two Mr. John Alexander, one of the Vice Presidents, called the Convention to order, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sloane.

The Rev. J. P. Michael then addressed the Convention in advocacy of the by this time well-worn subject of the present movement, and was listened to with marked attention. He did not, however, utter anything either new or startling.

The Convention was next addressed by the Rev. John Hobb. The pagan religion of old Rome, he said, was sufficient to carry it for a certain period. It kept up the balance between the conscience and the intellect, but it was not strong enough to establish Rome forever, and Rome went down. The only religion which could sustain a nation and bind it tegether forever was the religion of Jesus Christ. (Applause.) Though there be wickedness in a nation, if that nation had laid hold of the strong arm of Omnipotence it should never be permitted to go down to death. He believed that the people of the United States were Christians. The question that was to be asked was, "Is our nation to live or is it te die?" The hisses which were made at this movement were but the watchwords of increasing licentiousness.

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THE DEATH ENELL OF THE NATION'S LIFE.

Nothing could express the dark aspect of public affairs now as regards corruption. What was our nation? New born; cast forth among the world of nations by God's hand to manifest at some time some bread problem that God had to work out. She was without an acknowledgment of her Creater. If God was the author of nations and if a nation was ever to live it must in some way take hold upon Christianity. (Applause.) He believed that infidelity and nothing else was the element which caused that lack in the constitution which they deplored, and nothing else could lead to such utter ignoring of the Father of nations. (Applause.) It was scepticism transforted across the ocean from France which caused this fatal delect and so affected the framers of that instrument, wise though they were, that they could not even have prayers said to ask God to sanction what they did. (Applause.) The whole American nation was implicated in that animus, and we cut ourselves addiff among nations from God. And what could it be but a sinful and bitter thing to seek to exist independant of the Father of nations? (Applause.) When we had placed him at the head of the nation we would have done our duty, and until then be could see nothing but chastisement and repeated blows of the rod until our misfortunes compelled us to do it. In the civil contest when the rebellion burst upon us calamity upon calamity followed until our late and immented. President drew his pen through that vile blot on the page of our history, and in abolishing slavery—(applause)—rendered that acknowledgment to God which won His blessing and turned the tide of battle in favor of the right, which finally was won and saved the nation would endure much trouble until God was given this right and acknowledged as its head. (Applause.)

and read. It gives the form of petition to Congress asking for the changing of the constitution:—

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Defraces and The Undersigned citizens of the United States petition your honorable bedies for such an amendment to the centitution of the United States as shall suitably express our national acknowledgment of Almisthy God as the source of all authority in civil government, of the Lord Jesus Shrist as the Buler of nations, and its revealed will as of supreme authority; and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all the Christian laws, institutions and usages of the government on an undenable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.

LADY JANE GRAY AGAIN.

Lady JANE GRAY SWISSIELM here arose, and in a falsetto tone addressed the Convention. She suggested that they ought to have lawyers instead of clergymen to prepare the amendment and to figst for it. She had thought over the matter, and now wished to offer an amendment to the form of petition, prescribing a preamble to the national constitution committee. It, however, was rejected by a large vote, which did not do, honor to the susceptionities of the delegates.

An invided the effect of the Convention from the citizens of vineland, N. J., was read by the secretary, to the effect that ten minutes be allowed each bearer of a protest to read it to the body. (Applause).

Dr. Treat, from Vineland, was introduced and applauded, He said there were two protests which he had to read—one that of unbelievers, and the other that of believers in 60d and Christ. The first remonstrance was read at length, and expressed the most thoroughly infield sentiments, but was frequently applauded by that portion of the assemblage which, apparently, was not composed of delegates. The plaudits, however, were drowned by hisses. Dr. Treat commenced also to read a reply to the addresses already delivered before the Convention, when he was called to order, as having exceeded the time given him. A motion was made to permit him to proceed—it was first application, when he was called to order, as having exceeded the time given him. A motion was made to permit him to proceed—it was first application, when he was called to order, as having exceeded the time given him. A motion was made to permit him to proceed. It was first application of the Bible. A reference was made to George Francis Train, in which the speaker said that that marty had been punished for showing that there were passages in the Scriptures so obscene and indecet that they could not be read to the members of a family. At this spoint Dr. Treat was interrupted by a storm of hisses and shouts of "Thal'ild of; that'll do!" "Put 'I'm out!" "No; go on!" &c., and a

that of morals.

THE STANDARD OF MORALITY
must be attained by education. What was right
according to the morals of one country, for example, was often found to be wrong according to those
of another.

secording to the morals of one country, for example, was often found to be wrong according to those of another.

INTOLERANCE TOWARDS OPPONENTS.

The heart purpose of the opponents of this movement was not written on their foreheads, he said. Their opposition was sneaking and mean. The Jew would not oppose the Bible in the schools if it were his part of the Bible in the schools if it were his part of the Bible in the schools if it were his part of the Bible in the schools if it were his part of the Bible in the schools. If he did he would deny the tradition of the Roman Catholic Church for sixteen nundred years. It was not a Bible that he hated so much in the public schools as the Bible. It was not religion which he sought so much to put down. (Applause.) Banded together—Jew, Jesuit, inddel and atheist—they had made the attack. They had opposed the Bible in the public schools as not in accordance with our institutions and our Constitution. They have entered into a confederacy to banish it. Said to say, in that instrument there could not be found one guarantee of the moral rights of the parent in the education of his children. What were they then to do? He gathered from the faces of the members of the Convention that they never would relinquish the fight for the preservation of the Christian feature of our public education, and not till they were overpowered by superior force would they give up the maintenance of the Bible in the schools. (Applause.) Into the vocabulary of this movement the word "retreat" had never come and never would come. (Applause.) They never could go back, and if they could God forbid that they would Their banner would wave in the face of every opposition, in the firm faith that a grand triumph should be felt in this country and go to the ends of the earth, when every tongue on the face of this wide earth confess that He was lord. (Applause.)

The Convention adjourned until half-past seven

Author, and every tongue on the face of this wide earth confess that He was Lord. (Applause.) The Convention adjourned until hall-past seven in the evening. Before the adjournment was de-ciared one of the bearers of remonstrances against the principles of the body asked for five minutes in which to present his ideas, but was rejused by the Practicular.

which to present his ideas, but was relused by the President.

The Convention reassembled at half-past seven o'clock. Whether owing to the inclemency of the night, or from other causes, there was a very slim attendance, the hall looking cold and dreary with so many unoccupied seats. Evidently the intolerant amendment which the Convention wish to introduce into the constitution does not meet with general favor, the great mass of the people regarding the proceedings of the religious conclave which for two whole days has debated and resolved on their peculiar crotchet with the most profound indifference.

After prayer had been offered up an address was made by Professor Jonathan Edwards. The Professor is a very able speaker, but it is a pitly he should waste his talents upon

THE VERY QUIXOTIC UNDERTAKING in which he is engaged. In his address he urged upon those present the necessity that existed for the proposed change in the constitution. This was a Christian country professedly, and yet the God of Christianity was not alluded to in her laws. The growing irreligion of the age, and

THE TENDENCY TO INPIDELTRY that was everywhere springing up, called for a national protest, and the best way to unter that protest was to adopt the religious amendment to the constitution which they were all so anxious to promote. The speech was continued for some time in this vein, and addresses embodying the same spirit were subsequently made by Professer Sloane and the Rev. Dr. Milligan. The benediction was then pronounced, and the deliberations and proceedings of the Convention came to a close.

# LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

Villains Under the Guise of Officers Rob , and Ill-Treat an Aged Couple.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1873.
As Mr. Cornelius Legg, an old and wealthy citizen the northeastern part of this town, was dozing by his stove on Monday night, about eight o'clock, he was aroused by a knock at the door. He is an unmarried man, having an elderly female living with him as housekeeper. She answered the rap at the door, and two men, apparently disguised, at the door, and two men, apparently disguised, entered the house. They stated to Mr. Legg that they had a warrant for him, for the alleged offence of having bends in his possession which he had not returned to the Assessor. Mr. Legg asserted his innocence, but the men said that they had authority to search the house and must pro-ceed to do so. Mr. Legg, who is known to have considerable money in different shapes stowed away in trunks and chests about his house, now considerable money in different shapes stowed away in trunks and chests about his house, now scepticism transforted across the ocean from France which caused this fatal detect and so affected the framers of that instrument, wise though they were, that they could not even have prayers said to ask God to sanction what they did. (Applause.) The whole American nation was implicated in that animus, and we cut ourselves addift among nations from God. And what could it be but a sinful and bitter thing to seek to exist independant of the Father of nations? (Applause.) When we had placed him at the head of the nation we would have done our duty, and until then he could see nothing but chastiscment and repeated blows of the rod until our misfortunes compelled us to do it. In the civil contest when the rebellion burst upon us calamity upon calamity followed until our late and lamented President drew his pen through that vile blot on the page of our history, and in abolishing slavery—(applause)—rendered that acknowledgment to God which won His blessing and turned the tide of battle in favor of the right, which finally was won and saved the nation. (Applause.) So it still must be. The nation would endure much trooble until God was given His right and acknowledged as its head. (Applause.)

The portion of the report of the Executive Committee which was referred back to it in the morning session for modification was again reported.

# COCK FIGHTING.

New York and New Jersey Measure Gaffs in a Rattling All-Night Main.

Eleven Battles, \$60 Each and \$500 the Cdd Fight-Confident Gotham Cleaned Out in Clever Style.

"Over the river and far away" during the night of Wednesday there assembled at the old and well known pit, where many important battles have been decided, a large number of spectators to witness the long-talked-of main between representa tives from New York and New Jersey. The articles of agreement called for seventeen birds on eithe side, weighing from 4 lbs. 4 oz. to 5 lbs. 12 oz., and that all that fell in should be lought for, \$60 a bat-tle and \$500 the odd fight. Eleven couples were only matched, owing to the unusually large number of "heavy weights" the Metropolitans presented, but, as the sequel proved, the list was quite lengthy enough for their comfort and their pockets, as Gotham was badly cleaned out, notwithstanding the aid received from kindly disposed friends halling from Philadelphia.

First Fight.-The lightest on the list, two 4 lbs 4 oz. The Jersey bird was a brown-red, nice looking and well stationed, and the Yorker a big framed brown pyle. They went off with a will and evidently meant business, when the pretty pyle got a slash in the throttle that sickened him, and Jersey had the call, ten to four. red now had a chance to give him his death, but ne was "a jumper" and a cur. The pyle came again and was getting square for that sabre slash in the throat and the betting men giving long odds when the red shot him in the beak and he went squalking for his mother-a dirty, cowardly beggar. Gotham disgusted and sick. This fight

Second Fight .- New York showed a light gray and Jersey sent to the front another brown-red, with hackle cutting out a grayish hue. Gotham, meaning to get even on Meir defeat in the first battle. gave odds of ten to six on the gray. Neither one was of much account, as they went off without any

ing to get even on Meir defeat in the first battle, gave odds of ten to six on the gray. Neither one was of much account, as they went off without any vim, and the first smash in the body the red received he lay down like a duffer and wouldn't move. The gray stood over him and at last got him in the throat, when Jersey went singing for his friends, the second runaway. This fight occupied just 19m. They were the heavy weights— 5 lbs. 12 oz.

Third Pight.—Two 5 lbs. 2 oz. The Empire City lads hung their stamps on a bright-eyed, white hackle black-red, and Jersey "saw them" with one of the same color, cuttling out a black hackle. Much excitement and a good dead of betting, New York the lavorite. At the third buckle Jersey had the best of it, and the odds changed to that side of the house. But they were not much good, and only when Gotham had an eye ripped out, which woke him up, were there any demonstrations of favor. Then the Yorker again became the favorite, and, hitting Jersey"one or two stunners in the body, knocked all the heart out of him, and the losers and winners went fer "spiritual" consolation into the adjoining room.

Fourth Fight.—Two battles for New York and one for Jersey, Betting on the main in favor of Gotham, 100 to 80. New Jersey showed a black-red and the other side a blue pyle, a fine-looking bird, loaned by Paliadeiphia riends for the occasion. Much excitement. They went off with a shuffle and with two buckles; a second shuffle, when Gotham received death wounds in the body and neck, and in 6m. It was "Po'kepsie odds" that Jersey was the victor. New York was picked up dead, and the boys who had obtained the "tip" leib adily. These were each 4 lbs. 12 oz.

Fith Fight.—New York sent in a white hackled black-red and Jersey a black-red and Jersey met him in the air every fly high, Give and take all around. First class top-sawyers. At last the Yorker was kicked over, and he left sick. Betting by every spectator and all kinds of odds. Then Jersey one shead and the Newark boys jublaint. Two 4 lbs. 1

Regulth Fight.—Jersey a black-red, 5 ibs. 8 oz and New York of the same color, one ound heavier. A pair of rapers. First one and the the other, and the betting even, when New Yorgot in a strke that let out the heart of Jersey, an ne was pounded. This rattling affray was all oven 12m.

the other, and the betting even, when New York got in a strike that let out the heart of Jersey, and he was pounded. This rattling affray was all over in 2m.

Ninth Fight.—Only one more battle to decide the main in favor of Jersey. New York hung her stamps on a black-red, and Jersey the same color, distinguishable by its white hackle. Gotham the call in the betting, and much money invested. Twis a funny fight. They ripped each other terribly at first, when Jersey stopped and commenced a circus that continued half an hour. Around and around the pit he trotted and paced until everybody put him down for a runaway, and Gotham's chasing him excited much sport. "Go it, old Dexter," "Two-forty on the plank road!" and such cries resounded from every part of the room. Twenty to five were the ruling figures on the Metropolitan's victory, but the betters were again taken in and done for, as the sneaking Jersey cuss suddenly stopped his didos, and, going at Gotham, kicked him dead as a stone. Forty-nihe minutes were required to do this, and it decided the main in isvor of Jersey, whose iriends were delirious with success, and applejack was in constant demand. These weights, New York, 5 lbs. 3 oz., and Jersey one ouace less.

Tenth Fight.—New York handed in a straw pyle and New Jersey a black-hackled red. Gotham the invorite. Jersey was a rank duffer and the Metropolitan found the white feather in 17m. Weights—New York 4 lbs. 7 oz. and New Jersey 4 lbs. 9 oz.

Elevent: Fight.—New York black-gray, 5 lbs. 6 oz. and Jersey a black-red, 5 lbs. 2 oz. Though fighting four ounces uphill Jersey found a soft spot in the gray and the latter went looking for corn. The "congregation" separated at lour o'clock Thursday morning.

SUMMARY.

Bus. Color. List Oz. Color. List Oz. Min. Won by. 2-Brown-red. 4 l. Lemon-pyle 4 5. N. J. 2-Black-red. 5 lb. Black-red. 5 lb. N. J. 3-Black-red. 5 lb. Black-red. 5 lb. Black-red

#### Won by New Jersey-score 7 to 4. TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

AGRICULTURAL PARE, SAN FRANCISCO, February 17 .- Trotting; half-mile heats, three in five, in har-

ness. Stakes, \$200. 

# AQUATIOS.

Lally and Winship. On Monday, February 10, the fourth deposit (£10 aside) in the scullers' match between James Lally and Thomas Winship was made at Mr. Thomas Sayer's, the Golden Tiger Inn, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne. There was a large attendance of the friends Tyne. There was a large attendance of the friends of both men, but no speculation worth noting took place. It may be mentioned, however, that a supporter of Winship has laid 260 to £6 that Laily is not champion this year, and £00 to £6 more that the winner of this match is not champion this year. Both Laily and Winship have gone into active training. The former is located with Sergeant Penn, of the Royal Artillery, at the Dun cow Inn, Dunston, and Winship does his work from his own house, the Duke of Cumberland inn, with Hymes, of Stockton.

# A NOTORIOUS BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon a German, giving his name as John Foster, was arrested in Hoboken after an exciting chase by a Mr. Western, for decamping with a valuable overcoat from Busche's Hotel, Chief Donavan recognized him as the same gentleman who on the recommendation of a broker, imposed on Mrs. Petersöh, of Hudson street, and robbed her of jeweiry and clothing last Fall. He is well dressed, of dark complexion, thirty years old, that is said to be a professional thief. In default of bail he was committed for trials